NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 10-90)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

1403

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable". For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Wind Springs Ranch Historic and Archeological District

other names/site number 25SX77, 600-665 and 25SX00-030

2. Location

street & number Rural not for publication [ ]

city or town Scottsbluff vicinity [X]

state Nebraska code NE county Sioux code 165 zip code 69357

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this [X] nomination [] request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property [X] meets [] does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant [] nationally [X] statewide [] locally. ([] See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official — Date 10/10/00

Director, Nebraska State Historical Society
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property [] meets [] does not meet the National Register criteria. ([] See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title — Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

[X] entered in the National Register. — Edson H. Beall
[] See continuation sheet.
[] determined eligible for the National Register.
[] See continuation sheet.
[] determined not eligible for the National Register.
[] removed from the National Register.
[] other, (explain): _____

Signature of Keeper — Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

[x] private
[] public-local
[] public-state
[] public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

[] building(s)
[x] district
[] site
[] structure
[] object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
9 (within 2 sites)		buildings
68		sites
		structures
		objects
77		Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)
NA

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register
0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling (Euroamerican) and camps/ villages (Native American)
FUNERARY/grave
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/animal facility, agricultural fields, agricultural outbuildings,
LANDSCAPE/natural feature (springs, buttes)
TRANSPORTATION/trails

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instruction)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling (Euroamerican)
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/animal facility, agricultural fields and outbuildings

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19th AND EARLY 20th CENTURY/Bungalow (vernacular)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation concrete
walls weatherboard, stucco
roof asphalt shingle
other

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

[x] **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

[] **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

[] **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

[x] **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations
(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

[] **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

[] **B** removed from its original location.

[] **C** a birthplace or a grave.

[] **D** a cemetery.

[] **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

[] **F** a commemorative property.

[] **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHEOLOGY/prehistoric, historic – non-aboriginal
ETHNIC HERITAGE/European, Native American
AGRICULTURE
EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT

Period of Significance
10,000 - 300 years ago (Native American)
1870s-1950s (Euroamerican)

Significant Dates

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation
NATIVE AMERICAN: Paleoindian, Archaic, Woodland, Late prehistoric/protohistoric
EUROAMERICAN

Architect/Builder

Narrative Statement of Significance
(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)
SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography
(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.) SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

[] preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
[] previously listed in the National Register
[] previously determined eligible by the National Register
[] designated a National Historic Landmark
[] recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #_____
[] recorded by Historic American Engineering

Primary Location for Additional Data:

[x] State Historic Preservation Office
[x] Other State agency
[] Federal agency
[] Local government
[] University
[] Other
Name of repository:
Nebraska State Historical Society (Archeology Div.)
Record #_____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 3626ac

UTM References (place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet). SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1.				3.			
2.				4.			

[x] See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description
(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.) SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

Boundary Justification
(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.) SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

11. Form Prepared By

name/title John R. Bozell (Associate Director)

organization Nebraska State Historical Society date Feb 1, 2000

street & number PO Box 82554 telephone 402-471-4789

city or town Lincoln state NE zip code 68501

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps
A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs
Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items
(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name/title Curt Springer

street & number 7039 Rock Ridge Rd telephone 910-425-8024

city or town Fayetteville state NC zip code 28306

and Dr. Paul Johnston and Scott Johnston, Box 16323, Seattle WA 98116 206-937-6548; and Beth Nardini23632 Arlington Ave. Torrence, CA 90501(310-325-7562

7. NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

The escarpments and butte country north of the North Platte valley, Nebraska have long been reported to contain a variety of archeological remains but virtually no systematic archeological surveys or excavations have been conducted. Diagnostic projectile points, representing Paleoindian through post-contact Native American groups, have been reported from the area. Archaic period manifestations appear to be particularly abundant. Euroamerican sites related to early settlement and ranching are also quite common in the region. The area has been the focus of productive, although intermittent, archeological and historic research since the 1930s.

Winds Springs Ranch is located 14 miles north of Scottsbluff and was reported to have archeological remains to Nebraska State Historical Society archeologists in 1981 by Gering artifact collector and rancher Tellford Ewing. The site had not been visited by professional archeologists although Ewing reported finding Paleoindian, Archaic, Woodland and Plains Village artifacts in the vicinity of Wind Springs Ranch. In all likelihood, the "site" was believed to in fact be a cluster of archeological properties located along and above Wind Springs Creek and the ranch headquarters. Wind Springs Creek is a small drainage fed by natural springs. The locality is in rugged canyon land overlooking the North Platte valley. Conversations with the landowners and current ranch managers verified the presence of archeological remains on the ranch in the form of rockshelters, hearths, surface scatters of artifacts, stone features and possibly buffalo kills. Based on past knowledge of Wind Springs Ranch, it presented itself as an ideal and typical archeological locality of the canyon and butte country of the North Platte River valley.

Archeological Investigations

Survey and testing was conducted by the Nebraska State Historical Society Archeology Division at Wind Springs Ranch intermittently from June 22 through September 14, 1999 (Bozell et al. 2000). The ranch presently covers over 5000 acres however our investigations were limited to the Wind Springs Creek valley and adjacent buttes and rolling uplands. A 2500 acre study area was selected which extends from Highway 71 up the Wind Springs valley for about three miles and encompasses the Wind Springs proper and a major portion of the canyons and butte country which feed into it (Figure 1). Of this study area, about 1500 acres were systematically surveyed.

Most of the surveyed areas are within a contiguous tract along Wind Springs Creek, several of its branches and the system of buttes and rolling hills which form the margins of this valley. Several additional survey units were examined based on reports of sites by the ranch managers. A linear transect along Highway 71 extending the full length of the study unit was also examined.

The surface survey proceeded by crew members walking linear, and occasionally zigzag, transects about 20-30 meters apart from one another. All artifacts, artifact clusters, or surface features were pin flagged at the time of survey. Upon discovery of a site, any temporally or functionally diagnostic artifacts were collected and several pin flags left in place to delimit the margins of each site for later GPS mapping. The entire study area is pasture with varying degrees of surface visibility. Typically, grass cover offered about 25% visibility. However in some areas visibility was increased to nearly 100% as a result of erosion. The best surface visibility was along the main road leading from Highway 71 to the ranch headquarters and select eroded butte tops and adjacent talus slopes. While crew members typically stayed along their transects, special effort was made to closely examine areas of increased visibility such as vehicle and cattle trails, blowouts and rodent burrows.

Several procedures were implemented to evaluate the integrity and research potential of discovered cultural resources. Sixty-eight sites were identified but many did not warrant subsurface test excavations or other follow-up documentation. A total of 15 hand dug 1 x 1 meter test units were excavated at seven sites. With a few exceptions, these units were excavated in 20 centimeter levels to sterile deposits or such a depth to accurately evaluate the presence of buried cultural deposits. All fill was passed through 1/4 inch mesh and artifacts and other cultural materials retained. In addition, three Native American hearth features were excavated at two sites. These were all actively eroding and relatively small features. All feature fill was bagged for flotation processing . A preliminary geomorphic assessment of the Wind Springs valley was conducted by Dr. Rolfe Mandel. Four backhoe trenches were excavated at three sites. The location and perimeter of each recorded site was mapped using a Geo Explorer II GPS data collector. The GPS receiver was also employed to locate all test units, backhoe trenches and surface or subsurface features.

Results

The Wind Springs Ranch archeological survey resulted in the identification of

sixty-eight cultural resources (Table 1). All but one are archeological sites related to Native American and Euroamerican use of the valley. One site is the Wind Springs Ranch proper which was initially occupied perhaps as early as the 1870s and has been in continued use to the present. Wagon trail ruts were noted throughout the ranch. Although these features were not systematically assigned archeological site numbers, all trail ruts were mapped using the GPS receiver.

The recorded archeological sites are located in all major environmental zones. The majority however are surface or buried artifact scatters on the Wind Springs valley floor and adjacent low terraces and fans. Several artifact scatters were also found on butte tops and other upland settings which form a rim around the Wind Springs valley. The recorded trail ruts were discovered primarily along the valley floor and terraces. Rock cairns are a unique resource type that were found on butte tops.

Seventeen sites have Euroamerican components and relate to ranching and homesteading from the late 19th century through the present. Fifty-four sites have Native American components. Many are unassigned to a specific time period or cultural tradition but the properties which did produce diagnostic remains cover the time period from 10,000 years ago to the post-contact period. A number of Native American sites also contain Euroamerican components but most of these are in the form of historic period trail ruts. Table 2 provides a summary of identified properties organized by the following resource types: rock cairns, trails, Euroamerican sites, Native American butte top and upland sites and Native American valley sites. Figure 2 summarizes components by cultural affiliation.

Cultural materials were recovered through test unit excavation as well as surface collection. In general only temporally or functionally diagnostic items were collected during surface survey however more diverse samples were recovered from test units. An analytical treatment of recovered materials is beyond the intent of this nomination however a summary of the collection is provided in Table 3.

Native American Butte Top and Upland Sites

Thirty sites discovered in upland settings overlooking the Wind Springs valley have Native American components. These properties are situated on butte tops or rolling uplands. Fifteen of the sites are located directly on the tops of buttes and fifteen were discovered in rolling uplands or on slopes. These sites vary from very sparse surface scatters of chipped stone flaking debris to relatively dense surface and

subsurface deposits on the crest of flat topped buttes (Photograph 1).

Eight sites (26% of the upland sites) yielded surface or subsurface temporally diagnostic artifacts. The others are, at this point, simply considered unassigned Native American. The attributable sites are dominated by Archaic components and many are multicomponent. Sites with an assignable cultural affiliations include: 25SX612 (Late Paleoindian), 25SX613 (Late Archaic or Woodland), 25SX614 (Woodland and Late Prehistoric), 25SX620 (Archaic), 25SX637 (Middle Archaic), 25SX652 (Archaic), 25SX656 (Middle Archaic, Late Archaic, and Woodland), and 25SX658 (Middle Archaic, Woodland, and Late Prehistoric). All of these determinations are based on projectile points with the exception of 25SX614 which produced diagnostic projectiles as well as ceramics.

Nine sites have confirmed subsurface cultural deposits based on hand dug test excavations, backhoe trenching, natural exposures, or road cuts. Based on the rather limited testing completed during the present project, these are the sites which appear to hold various levels of research potential although it is likely some of the other sites also may have significant research opportunities. At this point, the two most important sites are 25SX656 and 25SX658. 25SX656 is located on one of the most prominent buttes in the project locality. The surface of the site is characterized by a light to moderate scatter of chipped stone debris and tools and fire-cracked rock. A single 1x1 meter test unit revealed dense flaking debris, tools, fire-cracked rock and animal bone to a depth of at least 60 centimeters. The site appears to be primarily a Middle Archaic habitation but also was used during the Late Archaic and perhaps the Woodland periods. Site 25SX658 is situated on a gently sloping colluvial apron immediately at the base of the butte upon which 25SX656 is situated. Hand dug testing and back hoe trenching revealed at least two cultural levels and given its active colluvial geomorphic setting may contain even deeper deposits. The site produced Middle Archaic, Woodland , and Late Prehistoric materials as well as several locations of bison bone concentrations.

Several other upland sites are noteworthy. Site 25SX637 is on a moderate colluvial slope overlooking Wind Springs Ranch and has a bison bonebed possibly of Middle Archaic affiliation. Sites 25SX611, 25SX612, 25SX613, 25SX614, and 25SX620 all are located in the southwestern edge of the project and combined they produced Paleoindian through Late Prehistoric remains. All of these sites are rather sparse but did yield evidence of buried deposits including hearth features at several locations.

Native American Valley Sites

Eighteen sites discovered in the Wind Springs Creek valley proper have Native American components. These sites are situated on low terraces, alluvial fans and the floodplain of Wind Springs Creek (Photograph 2). The sites along the southern one mile or so of Wind Springs Creek in the project area are typically very small and sparse scatters of chipped stone flaking debris. None of these sites produced temporally diagnostic artifacts. Sites from north of Winds Springs Ranch, downstream (south) about 1.5 miles are more numerous, larger, and produced greater amounts of cultural materials.

Six valley sites (33.3%) yielded surface or subsurface temporally diagnostic artifacts. The other twelve are only designated as unassigned Native American. As with the upland sites, the attributable low lying sites are dominated by Archaic materials and many are multicomponent. Sites with an assignable cultural affiliations include: 25SX77 (Early Archaic, Middle Archaic, Late Archaic/Woodland, and Late Prehistoric), 25SX615 (Middle Archaic, Woodland, Late Prehistoric, and Protohistoric), 25SX629 (Late Paleoindian), 25SX632 (Middle Archaic), 25SX638 (Middle Archaic), 25SX639 (Early Archaic and Late Archaic).

Based on geomorphic investigations, the Wind Springs valley floor and adjacent terraces appears to be an extremely dynamic landscape and the processes of which have resulted in modification of the archeological landscape -- fairly seriously in some instances. In some areas, both surface and subsurface artifact concentrations may be a function of redeposition of sediments. Backhoe trenching at 25SX615 for example encountered intact protohistoric age deposits from 0-40 centimeters overlying nearly 1.5 meters of reworked deposits dating to only the past 1000 years. Therefore the origin of Archaic age materials at or near the surface is problematic. It may be that the Archaic materials are redeposited from other lowland locations or even arrived at these sites from upland sites in colluvium. Nevertheless, there is reason to suspect that intact preceramic deposits remain deeply buried in untested fans and terraces.

Rock Cairns

Five sites are rock cairns. Four are single cairns (25SX602, 25SX607, 25SX644, and 25SX665) and one site has two adjacent cairns (25SX606). All are located at the edges of rocky butte tops overlooking Wind Springs Creek. These

features are roughly pyramidal shaped piles of stone measuring an average of 1.5 to 2.0 meters in diameter and about 0.5 meters high (Photograph 3). All are located in the northern one half of the survey area and four of the five are situated on secondary tributaries on the east side of the Wind Springs valley proper.

The function and cultural affiliation of these stone features is uncertain. In all cases cultural materials were not found in direct association with the cairns. Rock cairns on the Northwestern Plains have been hypothesized or demonstrated to be related to Native American burials, Native American trail markers, Native American sacred places, or Euroamerican trail markers or sheepherder pasture markers (Volf 1997). Further field documentation or archival research is required to ascertain the nature of the Wind Springs cairns.

Wagon Trails

Several branches of Euroamerican trails run up the Wind Springs valley roughly through the center of the project area. Historic maps were consulted and depict two trails through the ranch (Figure 3). The 1877-1881 General Land Office Survey map shows the "Laramie and Spotted Tail Agency Road" extending through the project area. Given the date and general direction of this trail, "Laramie" refers to Ft. Laramie (1849-1890) which is located along the North Platte valley in eastern Wyoming. This road ran from Ft. Laramie, down the North Platte to west of Scottsbluff before heading northeast. It ran through the Wind Springs valley and several other minor drainages before reaching the Niobrara River valley. The road continued northwest through the Pine Ridge area to Spotted Tail Agency (1874-1877) in northwestern Sheridan County, Nebraska. Within the project area, this road runs from Highway 71 paralleling the existing drive into the ranch and heads north to an eastern tributary of Wind Springs Creek which is about one mile south of the present ranch headquarters. At that point it leaves the main valley and follows the south side of the tributary and extends in a northeasterly direction out of the project area. The trail is clearly visible from Highway 71 to the point where it crosses the creek and heads to the northeast along the tributary. From that point only short segment of the trail can be observed at several locations.

A later trail ran through the ranch and is depicted on the 1916 Sioux County Atlas and the 1922 Soil Survey. This later trail ran from the Scottsbluff-Gering area, through Wind Springs to a point about five miles north of the ranch where it intersects

with other roads running north, east, and west. This trail is also clearly visible along the west side of Wind Springs Creek up to the present ranch headquarters. Ruts are likely visible north of the ranch but were not systematically searched for.

Many of the early and later trail alignments are visible as linear depressions anywhere from 10 centimeters to nearly a meter deep and an average of 3-7 meters in width (Photograph 4). In some instances ruts were not visible but rather the trail was marked by linear strips of slightly darker green grass. This phenomenon results from greater compaction and increased moisture retention. Combined, the visible trial alignments total about 4800 linear meters within the project area or about three miles.

Ranching Sites

Seventeen sites were discovered to have Euroamerican components. The majority are associated with cattle ranching activities although some may relate to pre-ranch transportation activities linked to the Ft. Laramie-Spotted Tail Agency Road. At least three properties are habitation sites including the Wind Springs Ranch headquarters (25SX00-033), and archeological sites 25SX608 and 25SX631.

The Wind Springs Ranch headquarters is presently occupied by David and Helen Hughson who manage the ranch. The site is located in the immediate vicinity of Wind Springs and consists of a residence (Photographs 5 and 6), a guesthouse, an abandoned one-room school and five outbuildings. The Hughson house was originally constructed after the turn-of-the-century but has had at least one addition built on it. According to Helen Hughson, this site may also contain archeological remains of various other structures. The site was originally purchased from the US Government in 1901 by Joseph Maycock. Subsequent owners include: Anna Schramek (1901-1906), George and Charles Laucomer (1906-1909), Vina Stewart (1909-1927), and John Springer and other members of the Springer family (1927-present). The initial construction of the ranch probably occurred within the first two decades of the 20th century and was likely associated with the Stewart family (Helen Hughson: personal communication). The original portion of the house is on the east and the western portion was likely added in the 1940s by the Springers.

Site 25SX608 is another habitation site situated in rolling uplands near the northern margin of the project area. A partial stone foundation (Photograph 7) and a sparse scatter of artifacts define the property. The tract of land the site is situated on was originally purchased from the government by Charles Morgan in 1914.

Subsequent owners include: George Stewart (1914-1927) and the Springer family (1927-present). Site 25SX609 is near 25SX608 and may be associated. 25SX609 consists of a pile of rocks and some rock lettering which was not able to be deciphered. This property may be a grave or a memorial of some type.

The final obvious habitation site is 25SX631 which is located about one mile south of Wind Springs Ranch proper. The site consists of a stone foundation, two depressions, and a trash midden at the base of a level hill overlooking Wind Springs Creek. The site however is at the base of the side of the hill facing away from the creek valley. The land ownership history of this site is the same as recorded for Wind Springs Ranch (25SX00-033). Since it is evident that 25SX00-003 was originally established by the Stewarts after 1909, this site may relate to early owners (Maycock, 1901; Schramek, 1901-1906; Laucomer, 1906-1909).

The remaining inventory of Euroamerican includes: three sparse artifact scatters of unknown origin (25SX600, 25SX619, and 25SX637), water retention structures (25SX661 and perhaps 25SX620), two windmill and debris scatters (25SX77 and 25SX6612), an isolated 1857 dime (25SX618), a calving barn and debris scatter associated with the present Wind Springs Ranch (25SX634), a concrete slab for storing hay (25SX660), a dense scatter of early 1900s cans on the surface of the hill above 25SX631, a very large (6000 square meters) depression of unknown origin (25SX664), and a large flat butte face with the words "Ina's Rock" carved into it (25SX657). Ina probably refers to Ina Wren who was married to a Springer in 1931 but died in 1933 at the age of 28.

Geomorphic Investigations

Based on the results of geomorphologic investigation, there are at least six landform sediment assemblages in Wind Springs Creek valley: alluvial fans, colluvial aprons, sand dunes, a modern floodplain (T-0), a low alluvial terrace (T-1), and a high alluvial terrace (T-2). This investigation focused on colluvial aprons and the T-1 terrace. In addition, basal and sub-basal deposits of one sand dune were examined. Information gleaned from Trench 1 at site 25SX658 indicates that there is high geologic potential for buried cultural deposits in the upper 1-2 m of colluvial aprons (Figure 4). There is a buried soil at a depth of 38-98 cm below the surface of the apron at 25SX658, and it is likely that buried soils are in other colluvial aprons in the valley. As previously noted, buried soils represent former stable geomorphic surfaces that may

have been occupied by prehistoric people for extended periods. Hence, the presence of buried soils in colluvial aprons increases the potential for buried cultural deposits in these surfaces. This potential was realized at 25SX658; many bones and bone fragments, along with a few fire-cracked rocks and one flake, were recorded in the upper 5 cm of a buried A horizon 38 cm below land surface.

The soil evidence at 25SX658 suggests that deposits composing the upper 2-3 m of the colluvial aprons is less than 1,000 years old. If the modern surfaces of colluvial aprons post-date 1,000 yr. B.P., only Late Prehistoric and younger cultural deposits will be found *in situ* on these geomorphic surfaces. Although diagnostic artifacts pre-dating the Late Prehistoric period have been recorded on colluvial aprons in the study area, including the one at site 25SX658, it is likely that these cultural materials were washed off adjacent bluff tops.

Trenches 2 and 3 were excavated on the T-1 terrace at and near site 25SX615, respectively. In both trenches, the upper 3 m of the valley fill consists of fine sandy loam grading downward to loamy fine sand. The surface soil has a thin, weakly expressed A-AC profile (Entisol), and no buried soils were observed in the alluvium. However, cultural deposits, including bone, fire-cracked rocks, and flakes, were exposed in pedogenically unaltered alluvium (C horizon) at a depth of 100-125 cm below the T-1 surface in Trench 2 (Figure 4). This cultural zone appears to be laterally extensive. For example, a hearth was found in the ranch road at a locality about 50 m north of Trench 2. The ranch road had been bladed to a depth of about 70 cm below the T-1 surface, thereby exposing the hearth (Photograph 8). Also, a cluster of hearth-like features are exposed at depths of 70-100 cm below the T-1 surface in an arroyo about 20 m west of Trench 2. The hearth in the ranch road, as well as the features in the arroyo, are in C horizons; there was no evidence of buried soils. The findings at site 25SX615 underscore a point made earlier: the presence/absence of buried soils cannot be used as the sole criterion for evaluating the potentials for buried cultural materials. The mere presence of Holocene deposits beneath a geomorphic surface offers some potential for buried cultural materials.

Soil evidence suggests that alluvium composing the upper 2-3 m of the T-1 fill at site 25SX615 was deposited less than 1,000 years old. This interpretation is supported by the archaeological record and a radiocarbon age. A Late Prehistoric projectile point was found at a depth of 70 cm below the T-1 surface at 25SX615, and a radiocarbon age of 330 $\pm$ 50 yr B.P. was determined on charcoal from the hearth exposed in the

ranch road. Hence, in the vicinity of 25SX615, only Late Prehistoric and younger cultural deposits will be found *in situ* on the T-1 surface.

Finally, there is geologic potential for cultural deposits beneath the modern surfaces of sand dunes in the study area. Although no cultural materials were found *in situ* at the base of the dune at 25SX639, fire-cracked rocks and Early and Late Archaic projectile points were discovered in the ranch road at the top of the dune. The road was blazed to variable depths below the original dune surface; hence, it is likely that buried cultural materials were exposed during road construction. The recovery of a Logan Creek point (Early Archaic) in the ranch road, combined with the discovery of a fragment of a Late Paleoindian projectile point in slope wash at the foot of the dune, suggest that sand dunes may harbor early cultural deposits.

8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Field investigations, artifact analysis and archival research provide sufficient documentation for evaluation of these cultural resources with respect to *National Register of Historic Places* eligibility criteria. Definition and determination of eligibility criteria are outlined in various regulations implementing the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. Determination of eligibility requires assessment of two broad considerations -- 1) physical integrity and 2) significance or research potential. A property generally must possess *both integrity and significance* to qualify for the register. The Wind Springs Ranch is being nominated based on eligibility Criteria *A* and *D*.

The district's relevance to Criterion A involves its superb examples of various properties related to Euroamerican settlement as well as development of the livestock industry in the High Plains region of western Nebraska. Not only is Wind Springs Ranch a successful livestock facility in continuous operation since the late 19th century, it also possesses several much shorter term "homesteads" which taken together offer a means to study, evaluate, and appreciate not only the successes of the industry but also its challenges and failures.

Nomination under Criterion D chiefly is a reflection of the district's archeological research potential. A wide array of archeological resources are present in the district which are temporally, culturally, and functionally diverse. The district possesses archeological sites which span a period from 10,000 years ago to the 1950s. A variety of technological, subsistence, settlement, geomorphic, and cultural-historical research questions can be addressed through study of Wind Springs Ranch Native American and Euroamerican archeological sites

Background

Cultural resources at Wind Springs Ranch are evaluated with regard to *National Register* value in this section. The assessment is based on the physical condition of the sites as well as the historic significance and scientific and historic research potential. These evaluations are made in the context of previous archeological and preservation research and data gaps for these portions of the Nebraska High Plains.

Western Nebraska, situated at the contact between the Central and High Plains,

has supported human habitation for at least 10,000 years. The full range of Central Plains cultural/temporal periods are represented in the area. Paleoindian (10,000 - 6,000 years ago) and Archaic (6,000 - 2,000 years ago) sites are relatively common in western Nebraska because early and mid-Holocene landscapes are often at or near the surface in this region. Surface finds as well as excavations at the Scotts Bluff Bison Quarry provide evidence of Paleoindian occupation in the region. Paleoindian sites have also been investigated in adjacent areas of northwest Nebraska, eastern Wyoming and northeast Colorado. Paleoindians were primarily mobile, big game hunters. Paleoindian projectile points are relatively uncommon statewide, but occur more often in the Panhandle than other regions. Forms most often discovered in the region include: Scottsbluff, Alberta, Plainview and Angostura, Agate Basin, and Frederick and Meserve (Barbour and Schultz 1932; Agenbroad 1978; Frison 1991).

Archaic components consist of McKean Complex butte top habitations such as Signal Butte. Stream valley habitations and mortuary complexes have also been identified and affiliated with the Early and Late Archaic time periods. Archaic people practiced hunting and gathering, but were somewhat more sedentary than Paleoindians (Oothoudt 1976; Forbis 1985; Kornfeld and Todd 1985; Carlson et al. 1999).

The late prehistoric and early historic periods span the time from 2,000 years ago until the establishment of Euroamerican settlements in the area. Late complexes identified in western Nebraska include the: Woodland (A.D. 1 - 1000), Central Plains (A.D. 900 - 1400) and Coalescent (A.D. 1600 - 1750) traditions (Gill and Lewis 1977; Gunnerson 1987; Griffin 1991). Ethnic tribal groups such as the Arikara, Pawnee, and Apache can occasionally be linked with sites dating after A.D. 1600. Many late prehistoric sites appear to be the result of hunting and stone procurement activities by groups whose homeland was farther to the east. Historic period tribes inhabiting western Nebraska include the Sioux, Cheyenne, Arapaho, Crow and Kiowa.

Euroamerican presence in the area began with fur trade activities in the early 19th century. Beginning in the 1840's, emigrants passed through the region on the Oregon Trail. Important local sites relating to these early Euroamerican incursions include: Scotts Bluff National Monument, Ft. Mitchell, Ft. John and Robidoux Pass. Open range cattle operations characterized the region during the 1860's and 1870's and rural communities were established in the 1890's (Olson 1966). While mostly rural ranch country, several significant urban centers have emerged. The most notable are Scottsbluff-Gering and Alliance.

Significance

Research potential values relate to the data contained within properties. Such data must be appropriate for addressing one, and generally multiple, research topics. Topics must be of such a caliber that research involving them is likely to result in a significant contribution or advancement to regional or national archeology or history.

The Wind Springs Ranch sites retain obvious historic and archeological significance. The sites are worthy of *National Register* listing for several reasons. Although several important sites have been excavated in the North Platte River butte system, most are burials, rockshelters, butte top habitations and lithic procurement sites. Systematic archeological investigations of canyon and spring associated habitations or camps in the region have not been undertaken. How past populations utilized settings such as Wind Springs Ranch for resource procurement is a topic which has not been considered. Study of these sites would likely address specific questions revolving around culture history, site formation processes, subsistence and technology in the Nebraska High Plains.

Sixty-eight cultural resources were discovered within a 1500 acre survey area. The overall site density is about one site per 22 acres. Seventeen components and numerous trail ruts relate to Euroamerican occupation of the valley from the late 19th century and early 20th century. Forty-eight sites possess Native American components and taken together these properties represent use of the valley from Paleoindian times through post-European contact. In addition, six sites are rock cairns which be may either Euroamerican or Native American. The combined suite of sites reflect use of all major environments identified on the ranch including valley floor and terraces, colluvial slopes, butte tops and rolling uplands.

The Native American sites range from very sparse surface artifact scatters to buried and stratified deposits. Although all time periods are represented, the diagnostic artifacts recovered during fieldwork are dominated by Archaic projectile points. Most sites appear to be rather ephemeral camps but several appear to reflect somewhat more sustained occupations and special use bison procurement sites. To date, virtually no systematic archeological investigations have been carried out along the northern margin of the North Platte valley in western Nebraska. This 125-mile long escarpment has indeed been reported by local collectors to be rich in Native American archeological remains. The landform rests at the contact between the Box Butte Table

and, farther to the east the Sand Hills, and the North Platte valley and is characterized by numerous canyons, streams, springs and buttes. Certainly Wind Springs is only one of many localities along this escarpment but systematic investigations here would provide a much clearer understanding of Native American adaptation in the region and stand to guide further research throughout the North Platte valley. A number of significant research opportunities are obvious at Wind Springs including: culture history, subsistence pursuits, site formation processes, lithic procurement and technology and settlement patterns. Wind Springs Native American archeology relates to several Historic Contexts previously developed by the Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office. These include: Paleoindian (Historic Context Report 17.01), Plains Archaic (Historic Context Report 17.02), Plains Woodland (Historic Context Report 17.03), and Western Nebraska Protohistoric (Historic Context Report 17.07).

The Euroamerican occupation of the locality as expressed by cultural resources also possesses archeological, architectural and historic research potential. The bulk of these resources are linked to early 19th century homesteading and cattle/sheep raising. These resources include the present ranch headquarters (probably established around 1910), two very short lived early 19th century homesteads, water retention structures, calving barns, trails and various artifact scatters perhaps representing short term ranching camps. The three Euroamerican habitation sites are all very well preserved with subsurface archeological deposits likely. These resources represent the first major episode of settlement in this portion of the North Platte valley (Moul 1999) and therefore have great potential to yield information to develop a sharper understanding of settlement, economics, technology and general lifestyle of these early pioneers.

The State Historic Preservation Office has developed an "Historic Context" for *Scotts Bluff Livestock, Cash Grain, and Root Crop Production* (Miller 1994 [Historic Context Report 08.10]) for which Wind Springs Ranch contains a number of associated property types listed as important for productive research on this historic context. With regard to *National Register* consideration, Miller (1994:5) notes that properties which provide well preserved examples of a particular type of agriculture (ranching in this case) may be worthy of *National Register* nomination. Wind Springs ranch certainly provides this type of information. Similarly, some of the Wind Springs sites contain important archeological information amenable to understanding the evolution of ranching in the North Platte valley. Finally, the Stewart, Laucomer and Springer

families are all locally prominent by virtue of their impact on the development of cattle ranching in the Nebraska High Plains.

Wind Springs Ranch possesses properties which relate to an even earlier episode of Euroamerican cultural development in the region. Some of the trail ruts which extend through the ranch are physical remnants of the Ft. Laramie to Spotted Tail Agency Road which was in use as early as the mid 1870s . Many of the trail alignments are in a superb state of preservation with both shallow and deep ruts as well as strips of lusher vegetation resulting from compaction and moisture retention. One site along the trail includes an 1857 dime which may relate to travel along this road. The springs proper would certainly have been a stopover area for travelers along the Ft. Laramie to Spotted Tail Agency Road. Although there is no historic evidence of a formal establishment here at this time, sites around the springs (25SX77 and 25SX00-033 in particular) may have been the locations of overnight camps.

Historic trail corridors such as these, serve to embody the sprit of westward American expansion. This trail in particular relates to the Indian War period – a particularly difficult and emotional episode in the development of the American West. For these reasons, the Ft. Laramie to Spotted Tail Agency Road can be considered an important contributing element to the overall *National Register* significance of the Wind Springs Ranch.

The geomorphic landscape analysis used in this study yielded new information about the geomorphology and late Quaternary geology of Wind Springs Creek valley. Consequently, we have a better understanding of the potential for buried cultural resources in the valley. This information also helps explain certain aspects of the archaeological record. For example, *in situ* cultural deposits predating the Late Prehistoric period will not occur on the T-1 terrace because this geomorphic surface is less than 1,000 years old.

The history of late Quaternary landscape evolution preserved in Wind Springs Creek valley is undoubtedly complex and fragmentary; not all erosional or depositional events are likely to be preserved at one location or, necessarily, among several locations in the study area. Despite this problem, a thorough three-dimensional analysis of the landscape would provide archeologists with information that allows them to concentrate testing efforts in potentially productive areas. Hence, as geomorphic investigations continue in the valley, apparent gaps in the archaeological record may be filled, and a better understanding of the relationship between prehistoric people and

the landscape can be gained.

Physical Integrity and Potential Impacts

Physical integrity relates to the preservation conditions of a property. Essentially, if an archeological site possesses intact buried cultural deposits or features such as bonebeds, middens, hearths, cellars, foundations, privies, or storage/refuse pits, it is considered to have a high degree of physical integrity. Sites that have been subjected to severe erosion, terracing, or previous construction, and buried features and cultural deposits removed, possess low physical integrity. For architectural properties, lack of physical integrity can be in the form of either extensive deterioration or significant additions or changes in interior or exterior architecture inconsistent with the stylistic elements for which the structure is being considered for eligibility.

With respect to preservation and physical integrity, the Wind Springs site inventory is varied. Some sites appear to have well sealed intact deposits while other have been impacted by natural forces. There has been very little damage from modern cultural activities with the only minor exception being the narrow access road which runs along Wind Springs Creek to the ranch headquarters. Colluvial, eolian and alluvial processes have resulted in some, occasionally significant, re-working and redeposition of Native American cultural deposits. However, the preliminary geomorphic study does indicate the potential for well preserved deeply buried cultural strata and also suggests that some of the natural disturbances can be controlled for in attempting to sort out the prehistory of the locality. Moreover, further geoarcheological investigations at Wind Springs can be partially oriented to research problems linked to understanding the nature of the archeological record and how natural processes modify that record.

Wind Springs Ranch is well preserved with regard to cultural resources and will continue to be well preserved long into the future. Although the ranch is in private ownership, the owners and managers have a long history of rigorous conservation philosophy with respect to all resources from pasture to fauna to archeological sites. No tracts of the ranch have been cultivated and it is far enough from Scottsbluff-Gering that sale for commercial or residential development is an extremely remote possibility. The only visible cultural impact to archeological sites is placement and continued use of the main access road into the ranch headquarters. This road slices through a number of sites and trail ruts along the Wind Springs Creek but is actually more of a benefit than an adverse impact. The road has provided an important opportunity to

examine and evaluate these archeological sites and has only damaged an extremely small fraction of the deposits. What has already been learned about these sites far outweighs any impact that use of the road may have caused. Wind Springs Ranch is an active place with respect to the processes of wind and water. These are long term and unavoidable geomorphic effects but allow Wind Springs to be a study area to examine the formation and modification of archeological deposits through natural forces.

In summary, the Wind Springs Ranch has good physical integrity in relation to several criteria required for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

Location and Design: Most properties are in their primary contextual location although there has been some lateral and vertical displacement of artifacts through natural processes. A number of properties have the added benefit of retaining subsurface features such as fire hearths, foundations, and bone beds.

Setting and Feeling: The Wind Springs valley appears today much the way it has since the early Holocene. For 10,000 years the valley has been downcutting and the channel shifting but the surrounding buttes have been in their present configuration since long before human habitation. The relatively common occurrence of Archaic projectile points as well as a few Paleoindian items strongly suggest that the springs proper have been active off and on for thousands of years. It is very likely that this source of water is directly linked to the magnitude of human habitation at the locality.

Materials: The preliminary surface survey and limited test excavations produced a variety of tools and debris. It is evident that further investigations would result in significant collections with which to study a variety of research topics.

Research Opportunities

The Wind Springs Ranch is an ideal locality for development of *a National Register of Historic Places* district. It retains a superb set of characteristics embodying the prehistory and history of the North Platte valley. At least 68 cultural resources exist within a 1500 acre portion of the ranch centered around Wind Springs Creek and the natural springs which feed into it. These resources reflect over 10,000 years of human occupation of the valley from nomadic groups of Native Americans to pioneering Euroamerican settlers and cattle ranchers. Although some properties have been

modified by natural processes of water and wind erosion as well re-deposition, these cultural resources are virtually untouched by modern human intervention. Equally important, the locality will very likely remain that way well into the future. The potential for productive research is significant and varied. A sample of research pursuits include; culture history, subsistence, lithic technology and procurement, site formation and destruction processes, settlement patterns, and Euroamerican pioneer settlement and cattle ranching. Assigning Wind Springs *National Register* District status would offer the added advantage of using the area to explore questions revolving around cultural landscapes and Native American and Euroamerican land use patterns.

If Wind Springs is placed on the *National Register of Historic Places*, it could (with landowner permission) be open to further field investigations. Archeological sites in western Nebraska are fragile and non-renewable resources. Large scale investigations are neither needed or desirable from a preservation standpoint. Rather, a more prudent approach would be development of small scale investigations with tightly focused research orientations. Any efforts at these sites should aggressively seek to develop low impact data recovery procedures such as GIS mapping, controlled surface collection, and small block or backhoe trench subsurface excavations. If larger scale excavations are proposed for a specific research pursuit, such a program should be developed with maximum site conservation in mind.

The geomorphic study was particularly useful and provides a framework to guide further landscape archeology particularly in reference to the Native American components. Some questions that are especially relevant to reconstructing the prehistoric cultural history of valley are listed below.

1. What is the time depth and stratigraphy of the valley fill beneath the T-1 terrace? Does the late Holocene alluvium observed in trenches 2 and 3 overlie older Holocene alluvium, and/or is late-Holocene alluvium laterally inset against older Holocene alluvium along the margins of the valley floor?

2. What is the stratigraphy and numerical ages of the deposits associated with colluvial aprons and alluvial fans?

3. What is the nature of the sediments beneath the T-2 terrace, and how old is this

geomorphic surface?

4. What is the stratigraphy and numerical ages of the sand dunes?

5. What is the age of the loess deposits on the bluffs? What site formation processes account for the burial of archaeological materials in the loess?

In order to answer these questions, intensive radiocarbon dating must be combined with subsurface exploration. Backhoe trenches are useful for examining the upper 2-3 m of deposits, but cores are needed to inspect deposits at depths exceeding 3 m. Special attention should be given to alluvial fans because they may contain a large portion of the Archaic record.

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

UTM References (continued)

Point	*Zone*	*Easting*	*Northing*
A	13	609271	4661168
F	13	612779	4659976
G	13	612802	4657148
L	13	609311	4655390

Note: The district boundary has many vertices as well as an S-Shaped highway boundary. See attached maps for listing of all 36 UTM points (A-Z and AA-JJ).

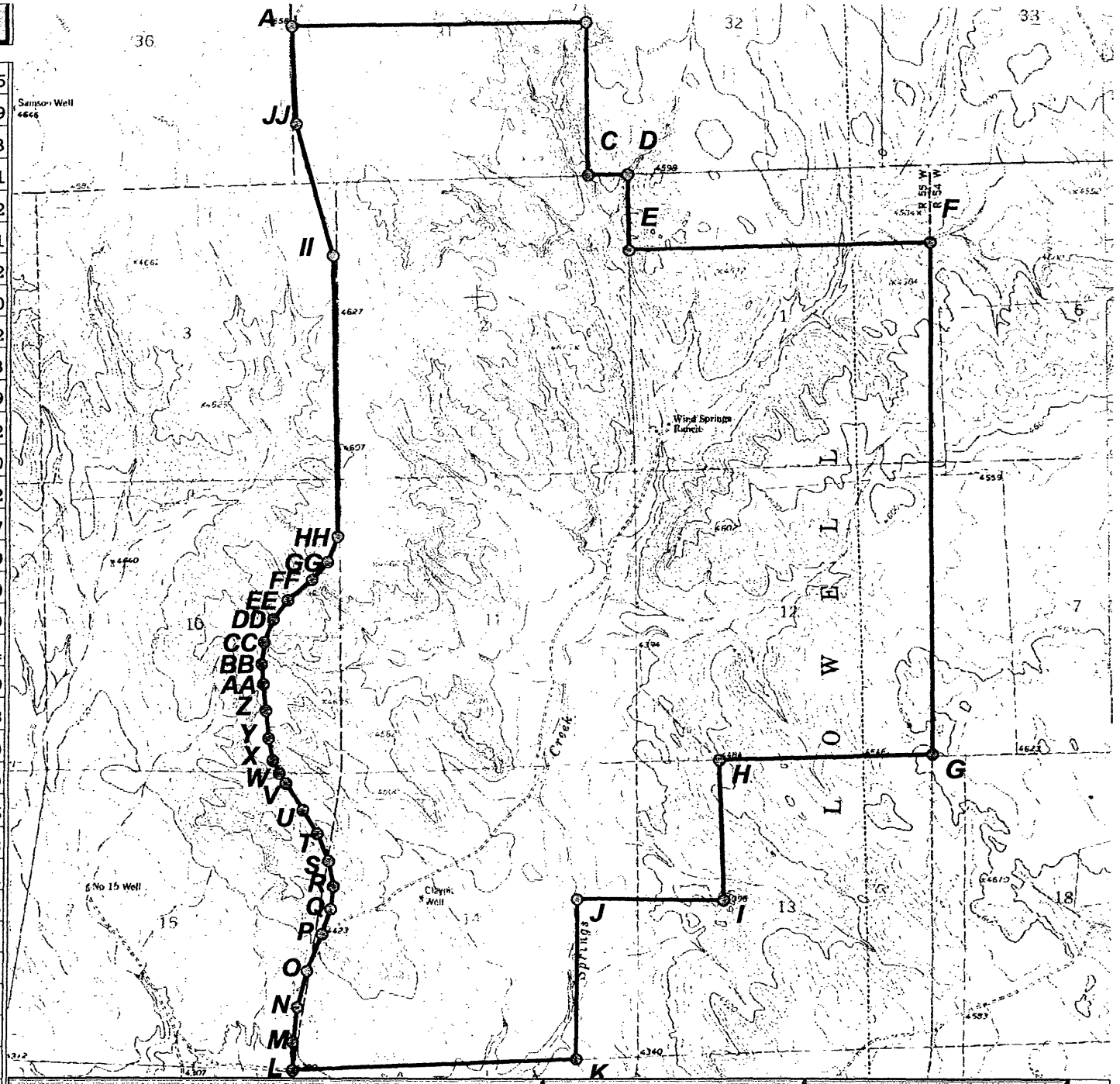
Verbal Boundary Description

The Wind Springs Ranch Historic and Archeological District is bounded on the west by Nebraska Highway 71. The northern, eastern and southern limits correspond with the property owned by the Springer and Johnson families which also encompasses the entire Wind Springs Creek valley and adjacent terraces, buttes and uplands. The district includes all of Sections 2, 11, 12, and 14 and portions of Sections 1 and 13 [Township 24N, Range 55W]; the eastern portions of Sections 6 and 7 [Township 24N Range 54W] as well as the southern one half of Section 31 [Township 25N, Range 54W]. The boundary of the nominated property is delineated by the polygon whose vertices are marked by the above UTM reference points.

Boundary Justification

The various archeological and historic properties discussed in this nomination are present as a direct result of their proximity to Wind Springs, Wind Springs Creek, and adjacent terraces, alluvial fans, colluvial aprons, buttes, and rolling uplands. Wind Springs is located at roughly the center of the proposed district and the boundaries are defined on the basis of the likelihood of containing examples of all representative property types associated with this valley.

ptid	1327east	1327north
M	609314	4655545
N	609334	4655739
O	609386	4655943
P	609469	4656151
Q	609515	4656292
R	609528	4656421
S	609502	4656562
T	609439	4656710
U	609357	4656842
V	609264	4656983
W	609228	4657039
X	609192	4657112
Y	609169	4657230
Z	609153	4657382
AA	609134	4657527
BB	609128	4657639
CC	609141	4657760
DD	609190	4657889
EE	609269	4657994
FF	609401	4658109
GG	609483	4658208
HH	609539	4658350
II	609506	4659900
JJ	609301	4660625
A	609271	4661168
B	610886	4661191
C	610899	4660345
D	611120	4660348
E	611131	4659930
F	612779	4659976
G	612802	4657148
H	611628	4657115
I	611658	4656344
J	610864	4656351
K	610863	4655456
L	609311	4655390



Descrip	area(m)	area(acre)
proposed district boundaries	14676178	3626

Table 1. Inventory of cultural resources recorded within Wind Springs Ranch, Sioux County, Nebraska

Site	Description	Investigation	Cultural Affiliation
25SX00-033	Occupied ranch and outbuildings	Photographs, archival research	Euroamerican: 1870s- present
25SX77	Surface and buried artifact scatter	Survey, testing	Native American: E,M,L Archaic, Late Prehistoric; Euroamerican
25SX600	Surface artifact scatter	Survey	Native American: unassigned; Euroamerican
25SX601	Surface artifact scatter	Survey	Native American: unassigned
25SX602	Rock cairn	Survey, sketch map	Unknown
25SX603	Surface artifact scatter	Survey	Native American: unassigned
25SX604	Surface artifact scatter	Survey	Native American: unassigned
25SX605	Surface artifact scatter	Survey	Native American: unassigned
25SX606	Rock cairn	Survey, sketch map	Unknown
25SX607	Rock cairn	Survey, sketch map	Unknown
25SX608	Foundation	Survey, sketch map, archival research	Euroamerican
25SX609	Grave	Survey, sketch map	Euroamerican
25SX610	Surface artifact scatter	Survey	Native American: unassigned
25SX611	Surface/buried artifact scatter, trail	Survey	Native American: unassigned; Euroamerican
25SX612	Surface/buried artifact scatter, trail	Survey	Native American: Paleoindian; Euroamerican
25SX613	Surface/buried artifact scatter, trail	Survey	Native American: L Arcahic/Woodland; Euroamerican
25SX614	Surface/buried artifact scatter, trail	Survey	Native American: Woodland, Late Prehistoric; Euroamerican
25SX615	Surface/buried artifact scatter, trail	Survey, testing, backhoe	Native American: M Archaic, Late Prehistoric; Euroamerican
25SX616	Surface artifact scatter	Survey	Native American: unassigned; Euroamerican
25SX617	Surface artifact scatter	Survey	Native American: unassigned
25SX618	Surface artifact scatter	Survey	Native American: unassigned; Euroamerican
25SX619	Surface artifact scatter	Survey	Euroamerican
25SX620	Surface artifact scatter, foundation	Survey, testing	Native American: Archaic; Euroamerican
25SX621	Surface artifact scatter, trail	Survey	Native American: unassigned; Euroamerican
25SX622	Surface artifact scatter	Survey	Native American: unassigned
25SX623	Surface artifact scatter, trail	Survey	Native American: unassigned; Euroamerican
25SX624	Surface artifact scatter	Survey	Native American: unassigned
25SX625	Surface artifact scatter	Survey	Native American: unassigned
25SX626	Surface artifact scatter	Survey	Native American: unassigned
25SX627	Surface artifact scatter	Survey	Native American: unassigned
25SX628	Surface artifact scatter	Survey	Native American: unassigned
25SX629	Surface artifact scatter	Survey	Native American: Paleoindian
25SX630	Surface artifact scatter	Survey	Native American: unassigned

Table 1. (concluded).

Site	Description	Investigation	Cultural Affiliation
25SX631	Surface artifact scatter, foundation	Survey, archival research	Euroamerican
25SX632	Surface artifact scatter	Survey	Native American: M Archaic
25SX633	Surface artifact scatter	Survey	Native American: unassigned
25SX634	Surface artifact scatter, trail, outbuildings	Survey	Native American: unassigned; Euroamerican
25SX635	Surface artifact scatter	Survey	Native American: unassigned
25SX636	Surface artifact scatter	Survey	Native American: unassigned
25SX637	Surface/buried artifact scatter	Survey, testing	Native American: M Archaic; Euroamerican
25SX638	Surface/buried artifact scatter, trail	Survey	Native American: M Archaic; Euroamerican
25SX639	Surface/buried artifact scatter, trail	Survey, testing, backhoe	Native American: E, L Archaic; Euroamerican
25SX640	Surface/buried artifact scatter, trail	Survey	Native American: unassigned; Euroamerican
25SX641	Surface artifact scatter	Survey	Native American: unassigned
25SX642	Surface artifact scatter	Survey	Native American: unassigned
25SX643	Surface artifact scatter	Survey	Native American: unassigned
25SX644	Rock cairn	Survey, sketch map	Unknown
25SX645	Surface artifact scatter	Survey	Native American: unassigned
25SX646	Surface artifact scatter	Survey	Native American: unassigned
25SX647	Surface artifact scatter	Survey	Native American: unassigned
25SX648	Surface artifact scatter	Survey	Native American: unassigned
25SX649	Surface artifact scatter	Survey	Native American: unassigned
25SX650	Surface artifact scatter	Survey	Native American: unassigned
25SX651	Surface artifact scatter	Survey	Native American: unassigned
25SX652	Surface artifact scatter	Survey	Native American: Archaic
25SX653	Surface artifact scatter	Survey	Native American: unassigned
25SX654	Surface artifact scatter	Survey	Native American: unassigned
25SX655	Surface artifact scatter	Survey	Native American: unassigned; Euroamerican
25SX656	Surface/buried artifact scatter	Survey, testing	Native American: M, L Archaic, Woodland
25SX657	Petroglyph	Survey	Euroamerican
25SX658	Surface/buried artifact scatter	Survey, testing, backhoe	Native American: M Archaic, Woodland, Late Prehistoric
25SX659	Surface artifact scatter	Survey	Native American: unassigned
25SX660	Concrete slab	Survey	Euroamerican
25SX661	Rock dam	Survey	Euroamerican
25SX662	Surface artifact scatter	Survey	Native American: unassigned
25SX663	Rock shelter	Survey, testing	Native American: unassigned
25SX664	Depression	Survey	Euroamerican
25SX665	Rock cairn	Survey, sketch map	Unknown

Table 2. Inventory of properties by resource type.

Native American Butte Top/Upland	Native American Valley	Euroamerican	Rock Cairns	Sites with Trail Ruts
25SX601	25SX77	25SX00-033	25SX602	25SX611
25SX604	25SX603	25SX77	25SX606	25SX612
25SX605	25SX615	25SX600	25SX607	25SX613
25SX610	25SX616	25SX608	25SX644	25SX614
25SX611	25SX617	25SX609	25SX665	25SX615
25SX612	25SX623	25SX612		25SX621
25SX613	25SX624	25SX616		25SX623
25SX614	25SX625	25SX618		25SX628
25SX617	25SX626	25SX619		25SX634
25SX620	25SX627	25SX620		25SX638
25SX621	25SX628	25SX631		25SX639
25SX622	25SX629	25SX634		25SX640
25SX635	25SX630	25SX637		25SX641
25SX636	25SX632	25SX657		
25SX637	25SX638	25SX660		
25SX642	25SX639	25SX661		
25SX643	25SX640	25SX664		
25SX645	25SX641			
25SX647	25SX662			
25SX648				
25SX649				
25SX650				
25SX651				
25SX652				
25SX653				
25SX654				
25SX656				
25SX658				
25SX659				
25SX663				

Table 3. Summary of materials recovered from Wind Springs Ranch, Sioux County, Nebraska.

Site	Projectile Point	Other Chipped Stone Tools	Flaking Debris	Fire-cracked Rock	Groundstone Tool	Pottery	Animal Bone	Trade Goods	Historic Artifacts	TOTAL
25SX77	2	10	3	0	0	0	13	0	1	29
25SX600	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
25SX602	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
25SX603	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
25SX611	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
25SX612	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
25SX613	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
25SX614	2	3	0	3	1	0	0	0	1	10
25SX615	2	15	94	267	3	19	114	1	47	562
25SX616	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	7
25SX618	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
25SX619	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
25SX620	1	3	36	40	0	0	30	0	36	146
25SX621	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
25SX623	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
25SX624	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
25SX629	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
25SX631	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	44	44
25SX632	1	11	55	3	1	0	23	0	2	96
25SX634	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
25SX635	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
25SX636	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
25SX637	1	2	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	8
25SX638	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
25SX639	7	24	163	0	2	0	64	0	0	260
25SX640	0	10	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	12
25SX641	0	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	10
25SX642	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
25SX643	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
25SX646	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
25SX648	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
25SX651	1	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
25SX652	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
25SX653	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
25SX654	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
25SX655	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
25SX656	4	7	121	30	1	0	263	0	0	426
25SX658	3	10	114	14	0	2	374	0	0	517
25SX659	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
25SX663	0	1	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	6
TOTAL	34	142	599	358	11	21	882	1	142	2190

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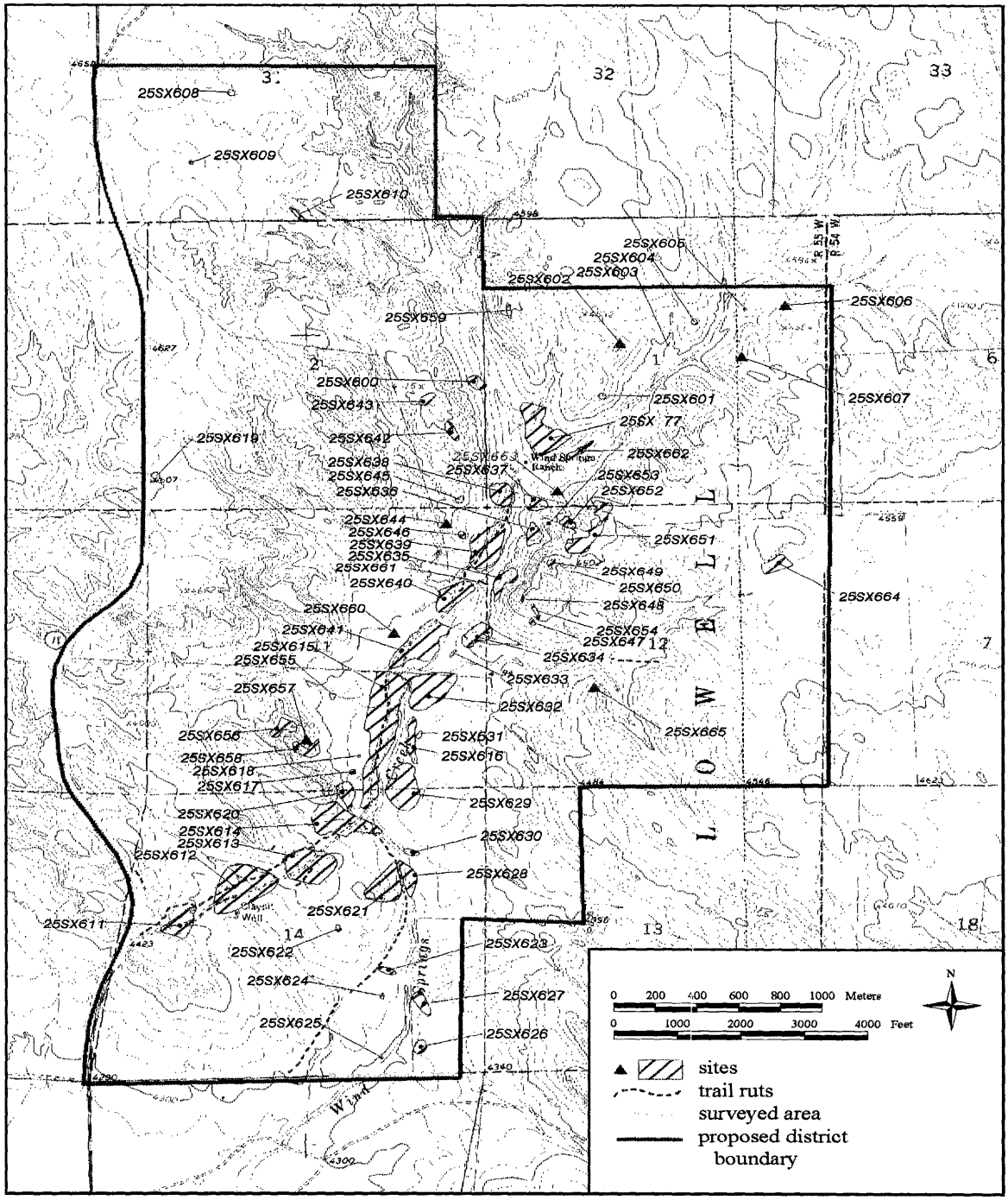

Figure 1. Wind Springs Ranch showing location of resources and proposed limits.

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Continuation Sheet -- Maps/Drawings

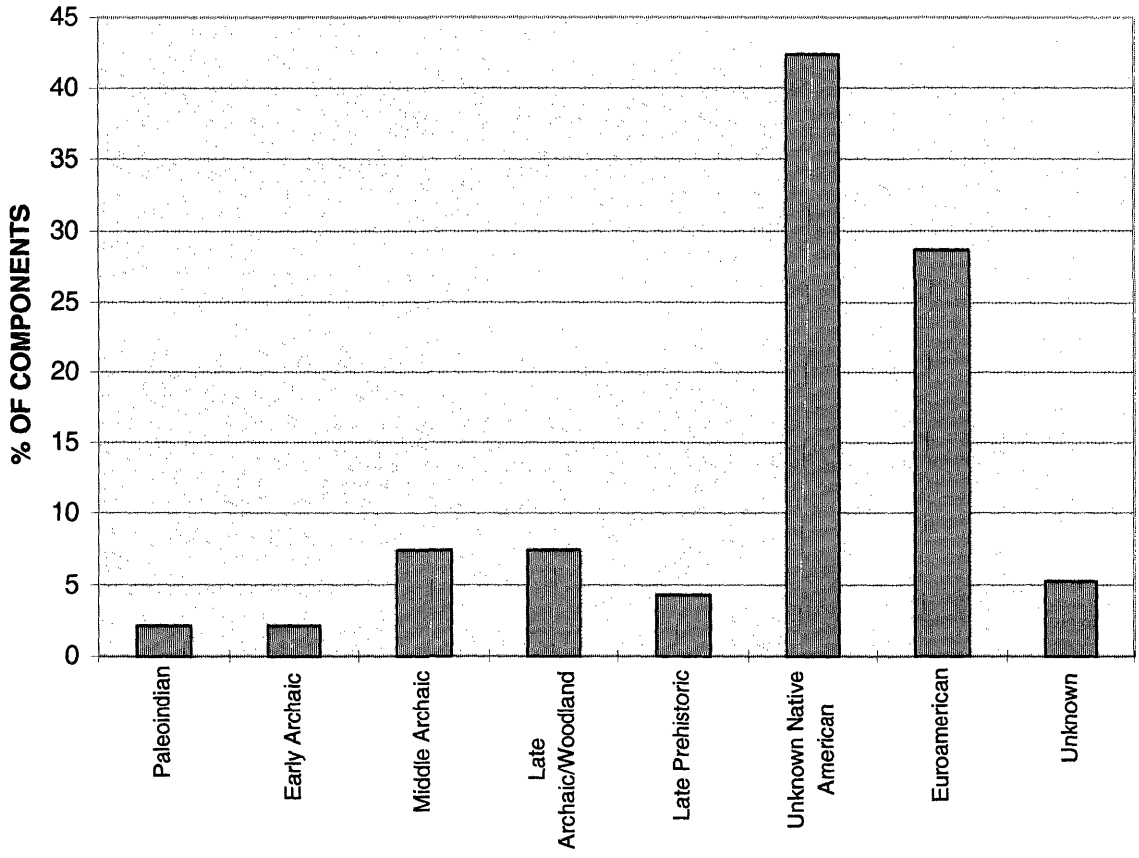

Figure 2. Summary of components recorded at Wind Springs Ranch.

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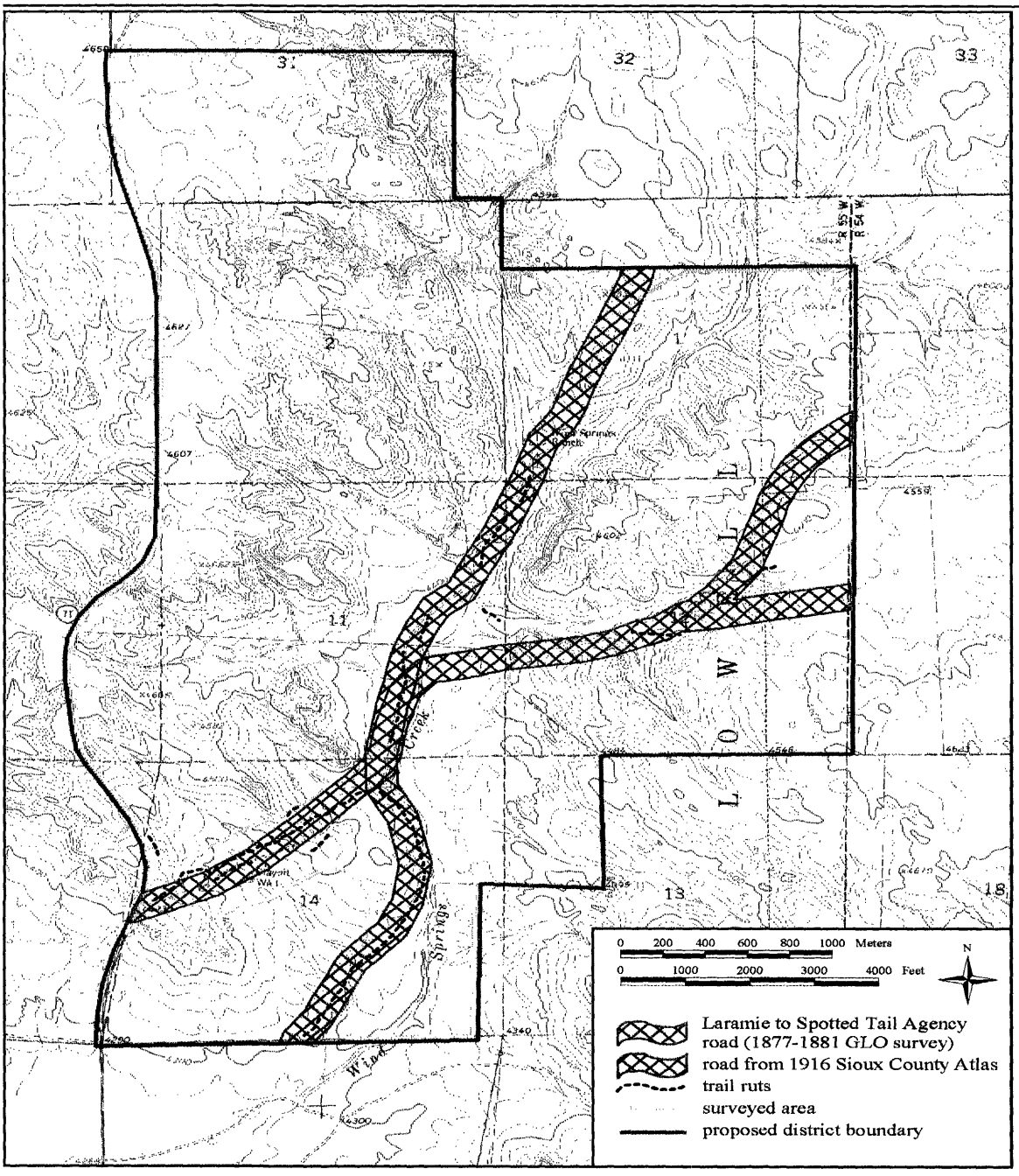

Figure 3. Wind Springs Ranch trails based on historic maps and observed ruts.

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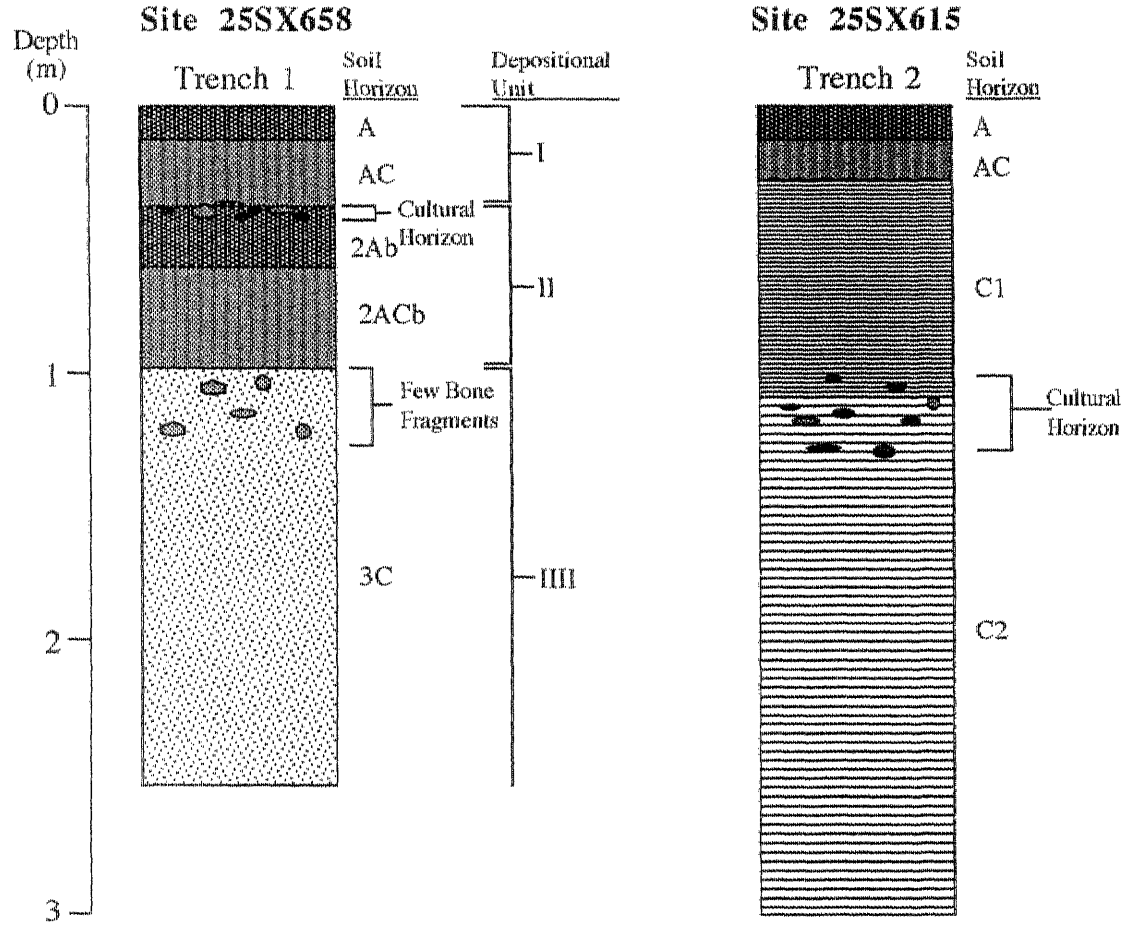

Figure 4. Stratigraphic columns for sites 25SX615 and 25SX638.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet Photographs

Property	*County/ State*	*Photographer*	*Date*	*Negative Location*	*Description*	*Photo #*
Wind Springs	Sioux Co., NE	Rob Bozell	6/25/99	NSHS Archeology	Wind Springs Ranch buttes. View to west.	1
Wind Springs	Sioux Co., NE	Rob Bozell	6/25/99	NSHS Archeology	Wind Springs Ranch buttes and valley floor. View to north.	2
Wind Springs	Sioux Co., NE	Rob Bozell	6/25/99	NSHS Archeology	Rock cairn. View to northeast.	3
Wind Springs	Sioux Co., NE	Rob Bozell	6/25/99	NSHS Archeology	Trail rut in center foreground. View to north.	4
Wind Springs	Sioux Co., NE	Rob Bozell	6/25/99	NSHS Archeology	Wind Springs Ranch headquarters front. View to northeast.	5
Wind Springs	Sioux Co., NE	Rob Bozell	6/25/99	NSHS Archeology	Wind Springs Ranch headquarters rear. View to southeast.	6
Wind Springs	Sioux Co., NE	Rob Bozell	6/25/99	NSHS Archeology	Homestead ruin. View to northeast.	7
Wind Springs	Sioux Co., NE	Rob Bozell	6/25/99	NSHS Archeology	Native American hearth eroding from road cut. View to east.	8